

Daily Democrat.

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For Judge of Court of Appeals,
R. K. WILLIAMS,
OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Ballard, Callaway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Davies, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

The machinery of government works anything but smoothly down South, as our attentive readers must be aware. They left this Government because of disagreement, as they affirmed, between the national and State institutions. They boasted loudly that they had discovered a better mode, and put it in practice, although as to mere form the difference is small, except in its increasing the central power by two important advances in its authority—first, in increasing the Presidential term to six years for four, and next in giving the Cabinet officers the right of debate on the floor of Congress. This came with a queer grace from those who proposed to restrain Federal authority.

No matter about this. When the machine was built it was shabby, lacquered and gilt gingerbread. It was, in their estimation, as complete a piece of workmanship as ever was made. In the language of one of these statesmen (?) "it had all the good in the Federal Constitution, with none of its imperfections." That is strong, but we fear their government is like Mr. Winkle. We have the authority of Dickens, in Pickwick, for saying that, though Winkle dressed the character of the sportsman most elaborately and to perfection, when he came into the field he was a complete failure. We find this perfect government is pretty much the same, or is like the famous gun in Hindrabas, that,

"Alas! alas, duck, or plover,
Go with the mark and the holder over."

It will be remembered that early in the contest Governor Brown, of Georgia, plumply accused the Confederate Government with stealing arms from that State. He sought redress, but never obtained it. No long since Arkansas gave the Confed. to understand that she would establish a government or confederacy of her own on the west bank of the Mississippi if Jeff. Davis & Co. didn't come to the mark. She meant, we suppose, to whip both the Union and rebel forces—quite as wise a move as the original secession. Virginia is in a wrangle about her quota and her arms.

Georgia, in common with almost all the States, has protested against the conscription. A rich controversy has grown out of it, and we can conclude that the "sick child" whom Jeff. Davis is said to have left Richmond to attend on, is Governor Brown. The President has prescribed for the Governor in a letter which reminds us of the indefatigable Wise, of letter-writing distinction. Jeff. argues the constitutionality of the act and stumbles upon some truths that are all the more spicy for their origin. He says:

"The main, if not only purpose for which Independent States form Unions or Confederations, is to complete the power of the several members in such manner as to form one united force in all relations with foreign powers, whether in peace or war. Each State, simply competent to administer and control its own domestic Government, yet too feeble to successfully meet powerful nations, seeks safety by uniting with other States in like condition, and by delegating to some common agent the combined strength of all in order to secure advantageous commercial relations in peace, and to carry on hostilities with effect in war."

Beautiful! Sweet are the uses of adversity! Jeff. doesn't add the benefits accruing from breaking up these "Unions" just about the time they are strong enough to repel invasion, carry on war, or establish commercial relations. It is true, however, and a rare admission from Jeff.—a hint to Georgia that if she doesn't like the conscription she had better, or one of these "Unions" (to-wit: C. S. A.), to establish commercial relations—i. e., coerce the rebellious States.

Jeff. says that instead of setting forth the constitutionality of the act, he would have very little difficulty in establishing that "the passage of the law was not only necessary, but absolutely indispensable." Well, that now is more in character. If the law is indispensable, drive ahead, and don't stay to bother about the force of a Constitution.

After his rebellion against the Federal Constitution, all the talk about respect for the Confederate Constitution is nonsense. It is as ridiculous as the fellow who, having killed his mother and father, replied to the question of the court if he had anything to say in his defense, that he "hoped his honor would have mercy upon a poor orphan." Jeff. should have stuck to the "not only necessary, but absolutely indispensable"—a convenient excuse for everything.

In the course of this letter he lets out some more facts, which we commend to all who believe in a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and a kind of millennium, wherein the lion of the C. S. A. was to lie down with the lamb of U. S. It will be seen that Jeff. is of opinion that there can be no permanent peace, and when that peaceful lying down comes, as Sydney Smith once said, "the lamb will be inside of the lion."

What prospect of peace could there be, and what prospect could we have, when the rebel President contemplates "offensive war" at some future period, provided the rebellion succeed? Individuals or nations who go about looking for a fight always find it. He says:

"At some future day, after our independence shall have been established, it is no improbable supposition that our present enemy may be tempted to abuse his moral power by depredations on our commerce, and that we may be compelled to assert our rights by offensive war. How is this to be carried out? Of what is the army to be composed? If this Government cannot call

on its arm-bearing population more than as militia, and if the militia can only be called forth to repel invasion, we should be utterly helpless to vindicate our honor or protect our rights. War has been well styled "the terrible litigation of nations." Have we so formed our Government, that in this litigation we may never be plaintiff? Surely this cannot have been the intention of the framers of our compact.

It is clear enough that it is the opinion of Davis that the two sections, as two nations, cannot exist in peace. It is a truth too plain to be denied; but we wish he had told the Southern people sooner. There will always be causes of irritation to exasperate and inflame, and the arguments of Davis go to favor the means of establishing a military despotism. We might expect it. If the Union was broken up, we might expect one or two military powers continually warring until they again unite under some bloody dictator, who would make peace between them by crushing them both under foot.

The suggestion in speeches made by Vallandigham and Medary, at Columbus, Ohio, that in thirty days the loyal States would be asked by our Government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, created a good deal of talk yesterday. We give the remarks of Medary; those of Vallandigham are more indefinite, thus:

Talk to me about sympathizing with Disunion, with treason and with traitors! I tell you, men of Ohio, that in six months, in three months, in six weeks it may be, these very men and their masters in Washington, whose bidding they do, will be the advocates of the eternal dissolution of the Union, and denounce all who oppose it as enemies to the peace of the country. Foreign intervention, and the repeated and most serious disasters which have lately befallen our arms, will speedily force the issue of separation and Southern independence—Disunion—of Union by negotiation and compromise. Between these two I am—and I here publicly proclaim it—for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing less, if by any possibility, I can have it, if not, then so much of it as can yet be rescued and preserved; and in any event, and under all circumstances, for the Union which God ordained, of the Mississippi Valley and all which may cling to it, under the old name, the old Constitution and the old flag, with all their precious memories, with the battle-fields of the past, and the songs and the proud history of the past—with the birth place and burial place of Washington, the founder, and Jackson, the preserver of the Constitution, and of the Union as it was. [Great applause.]

This is all both, and favors more of partisan slang than reality. As far, however, as it concerns the sentiments of the radical Republicans, the suggestion is true. Like the Secessionists, they believe in the irrepressible conflict—that free and slave States can't live together.

The Administration, however, are not going to commit suicide, politically and personally, by even tolerating such a suggestion. Let these Northern rebels show their hands now, and let the country understand them. They can only create a temporary embarrassment; and then the Union men can do far better without them than with them. Let them and the Secessionists join forces, put the negroes in front, a la Stevens, and we shall soon settle the question.

Some evil-disposed person, who signs himself "A Voter," is poking fun at Oliver H. Strattan, who is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Clerk. "A Voter" sets forth twelve reasons why Mr. Strattan should be re-elected, and banks enormously upon the exploits he has done. He makes the said Oliver a great public benefactor. One reason given for his re-election is, that he has been, for twelve years, holding similar offices in our city, and was the first clerk of the City Council at \$200 per year, and that in bowdlerizing High street he saved the city \$5,000! Another reason is, that the said Strattan, in his own hand-writing, prepared a memorial to Congress, asking an appropriation of \$75,000 for the erection of a Customhouse and Postoffice. Third—That he helped Governor Helm in things pertaining to the Nashville railroad. Fourth—That he was for the erection of Waterworks, and "hydrant number one was registered to him." Fifth—That he gave \$100 towards the erection of the Masonic Temple. Sixth—That he was one of the officers at a public meeting to devise ways and means for a House of Correction. Seventh—That a "certain church in the city" is indebted "to his exertions for their town clock, or at least \$1,200 towards its purchase." Eighth—Because he undertook to build up a business stand and drug establishment opposite the Postoffice, but "national disasters and financial vicissitudes swept his frail bark ashore." Ninth—That he was one year in the Mexican war. Tenth—"He says his political creed is embodied in the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, the Union and enforcement of the laws, which is eminently conservative." Eleventh and Twelfth—That he has faithfully attended to his duties and would be flattered by a re-election, and, being a professional clerk, he has fully identified himself with our city's improvement and prosperity, &c.

Now, the said Oliver may well exclaim, in the language of another, "Save me from my friends." Such good natured friends are a nuisance, a humbug, a bore. If "A Voter" adduces any further reasons why Mr. Strattan should be clerk, we fear he will claim that Louisville exists chiefly through the enterprise of Mr. Strattan and that it is the center of one hundred miles around simply because he is here.

Received to-day a most extraordinary confidential letter, from a source but little trusted, warning us that the hour is not thirty days, perhaps, distant when it will be decreed that a proclamation will be issued from Washington asking us Northern people to submit to a division of this country. "Never—not a bit of it." I ask, then, if this be the fact—and I don't pretend to state whether it is or not—who, then, will be in favor of the dissolution of the Union? Speech of Medary at Columbus, O., July 4.

We heard it predicted some time ago, by a man rather excited, that the anti-slavery party North would make this movement, and it is not at all incredible. We have often said that that party did not desire a restoration of the Union. The sooner they show their hands the better. It will end their influence forever, and we apprehend the President will, in that case, find room in Fort Warren for those who make the suggestion. Time will prove, we have no doubt, that the Abolitionists are now what they have always been—Disunionists.

The Union men of this State and elsewhere will be much disposed to observe the day of adjournment of this Congress as a day of thanksgiving, if, indeed, an adjournment is ever to take place.

If they were accessible to reason at all, we would suggest to them to go home to the people and take lessons in common sense and sound philosophy, which they will find at home, not at Washington. They are daily growing worse in the pursuit of one idea, and will create another revolution in the country, if they are not checked up. They do not represent the country. They are but the skeleton of a Congress, and run mad at that. They have done evil enough. They talk of what the country demands, but they are mistaken. The country only demands that they adjourn before they do any worse.

It is unwise in any body to protract its sessions away from its constituents, at a time like this.

Very little, except mischief, has been done by this Congress. Most that is done were better undone. They are still trying to invent laws to punish rebels, and can't execute the laws judiciously made long ago. They become daily more violent and intensified, and are likely to commit new indiscretions.

Better come home and consult King Numbers, who is always more cool and wise than such a body as that now at Washington.

Affairs at Memphis.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Memphis, July 7, contains the following:

Col. Hillyer issued a special order this morning that if any proprietor or occupant of any building shall display a treasonable flag or other emblem intended as an insult to the Federal army or loyal citizens, the Provost Marshal shall take possession of such building, remove occupants and convert the same to hospital or other government uses.

A colored mail carrier was arrested yesterday and a large number of letters to parties in the city were taken from him. Fastening treasonable correspondence upon several citizens, who will be looked after. The negro tried to escape, but was caught. Mrs. Galloway, wife of the late Memphis postmaster Galloway, was arrested yesterday for carrying on treasonable correspondence with the rebels. Several letters from men in the army to persons here were found, also letters addressed to rebel officers were found in her house. In accordance with the late military order, preparations were immediately made to put her outside of the Federal lines. Should she return she will be treated as a spy. Galloway was the editor of the Avalanche and an efficiently dangerous man. When he departed he left Mrs. Galloway as a spy and correspondent. Her splendid house will probably be turned over to the military for a hospital or other purposes. Mrs. Galloway was to have left the city last evening for Jeff. Thompson's lines.

Gen. Grant, on Saturday, received a letter from Jeff. Thompson by the hand of a returned Federal prisoner. The letter stated that the soldier was good for nothing, and Jeff. wanted a good for nothing rebel in exchange. It was rumored at Grenada, the day before our informant left, that Price was somewhere on the Mississippi Central Railroad, between Grenada and Grand Junction, and would retake Memphis. On Saturday, Jeff. Thompson was at Senatobia, forty miles from Memphis, from which point the informant had to walk. He (Thompson) was busily engaged with his whole force trying to prevent persons from coming toward Memphis. Nearly all the government stores had been moved from Grenada.

PUBLIC SPEAKING IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—John L. Scott, the Union nominee for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Grant, Henry, Owen, Gallatin, Boone, Carroll, and Trimble, will address the people of these counties at such times and places as they may think proper to designate up to the Saturday before the August election.

He will speak at a barbecue at Bald Knob, in Franklin county, on Saturday, July 12, 1862.

At Williamstown, in Grant county, on Monday, July 14, 1862 (that being County Court day).

At Cedar Lock, in Henry county, at a barbecue, on Saturday, July 26, 1862.

DISINHERITED.—The Wheeling Intelligence states that Mr. G. W. Rives, son of Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, passed through this city on Monday evening, en route for Washington city. Mr. Rives has resided for some years in the State of Illinois, and when the war broke out he became a very prominent opponent of the rebellion. In consequence of this he recently received a letter from his father, who is quite wealthy, announcing that he had disinherited the son, for the reason that he had determined that no traitor and Abolitionist should ever have the benefit of his wealth. This information is derived from the younger Mr. Rives' own lips.

We made mention a few days since of a fight at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, between a lot of Union men and Secessionists. We have received a letter stating that such was not the case. A fight occurred between two Union men, Mr. Strange, of Maxville, and a Mr. Hale, of Harrodsburg. Four shots were fired. Strange received a fatal shot, which resulted in his death. The other received no injury, and was arrested, and held to bail to answer the charge preferred against him. The difficulty grew out of a money transaction and not politics.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—A man named William Hoppe, living two miles west of Wheeling, Lake county, Ind., coldly and deliberately butchered his own wife with a jack-knife on Monday night last. The crime was one of the most deliberate and atrocious ones we have ever heard of. Hoppe was duly sober, perfectly sane, and boldly avowed that he had contemplated the deed for ten years. He literally hacked his victim to pieces.

ENGLAND'S PET SHIP.—We read the following statement in the London Daily News: "A number of sailors paid off at Plymouth have gone to their homes at Queenstown and the surrounding localities by the Warrior. They represent her as a most uncomfortable vessel at sea in bad weather. She not only seas fast, but leaks copiously during her ports, and leaves scarcely a dry article to the men on the main deck."

A Mons. Sore has a henney near Paris, which yields him \$200,000 per annum. His expenses are about \$75,000 a year.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

(Correspondence of N. Y. World.)

Fortress Monroe, July 6.

All the accounts from Gen. McClellan's army are of the most encouraging character. It is believed that the rebel army has been driven from the front of the city, and that the idea of a further advance on General McClellan's part is the battle of Tuesday, and is now in precipitate retreat to Richmond. It is thought by some that they fear a sudden attack by General Pope on their rear before they regain their old position of defense before the city. Indeed, it was reported on Thursday that heavy cannonading had been heard in a northeasterly direction from General McClellan's position, and there were some sanguine people who hoped that General Pope was coming upon the rear of the Confederate army and was ready to capture it entire and put an end to the rebellion. Gen. McClellan yesterday advanced his army six miles, and found clear ground, with no formidable position in the way of the enemy. His front has been changed toward Richmond and his further advance post is now within twenty-five miles of the Confederate capital. The gunboats completely protect him. They accompanied his advance, shelling the woods on either side of the river, and scattering every vestige of animated secession that might linger in the vicinity. Our army has received many reinforcements, loaded with supplies, and the landing place of three miles on the river. Our soldiers have felt the result of their three days' rest in recuperated energy, in buoyant spirits, and in eagerness to renew the conflict which shall finally give them possession of the rebel capital. The position in the vicinity of a rebel army flanked on the right by the lower end of White Oak Swamp, and on the left most effectively by the James river and the gunboats. There was a rain storm all day Wednesday and part of Thursday, which was intensely disagreeable to all, but it left the weather clear, bright, and everything looks bright and hopeful. The supplies that have been landed of good food and coffee and sugar have been very acceptable to the tired and hungry troops.

The enemy, taking a wrong position, about nine o'clock, commenced an attack with cavalry, artillery and infantry, on the rear of the army, and it was feared that another heavy engagement was about to take place. The whole army was immediately put on the alert, and the enemy, after about an hour's fighting, was repulsed with considerable loss. The attacking force was not very considerable, and Gen. Davidson, with his brigade, was ordered to attempt to cut them off and capture or disperse them. He succeeded in taking a number of prisoners and six guns. The rest sought safety by skedaddling, and were pursued by our troops four or five miles, with much loss. The first firing was into the woods in front of the lines of the army, as the rebels evidently supposed that we were occupying the woods in force.

The Monitor, Galena, Naugatuck, and the residue of the gunboats threw a large quantity of shot and shell over our army into the woods and beyond them, making any position in the vicinity very unpleasant to the rebels. The enemy, however, continued casual firing until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the bold dash of Gen. Davidson and the general inability of the place caused them to retreat.

The anniversary of the nation's independence was celebrated by the army properly. The following exercises were performed for the day by Gen. McClellan:

"A national salute at noon at the headquarters of each army corps; immediately thereafter bands to play appropriate national airs."

"The General Commanding will visit the troops during the afternoon, when the troops will be paraded, and a Major General's salute fired in each corps."

"Hereafter the usuals may be sounded and the bands be permitted to play." General McClellan reviewed the troops in the afternoon as announced, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering all along the lines. The soldiers here, as everywhere, are in the best of spirits, and are anxious to be led wherever he gives the word to do their part toward the end, so that the troops, of course, cheered their young commander as he rode along the lines. As he passed on he made a few remarks to them, thanking them for their gallant conduct, encouraging them for the future, and telling them that their labors were not yet over.

The advance of six miles, as I stated, has changed the front of the army towards Richmond. Gen. Sumner's corps, which previously lay on the banks of the river, has been advanced two miles. The divisions of Generals Franklin, Keys and Heintzelman have been moved back, and are now facing outward. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the capture of Richmond from this position. It would look to be a tedious operation, requiring great force, but with the help of the gunboats, it might be killed. It is thought there are many that think a general advance towards Richmond is not improbable at no distant day. Richmond papers claim a victory in the eight days' fight on the peninsula, although they acknowledge the large accession to the rebel army. Stonewall Jackson is positively denied, and he is said to be now in command of the left bank of the Chickahominy.

(Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.)

HARRISON'S LANDING,

James River, July 6, 1862.

OUR CHANCES OF REDUCING RICHMOND GREATER THAN EVER.—THE DETERMINATION OF THE TROOPS—THE FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS—GENERAL BUTTERFIELD, &c.

During the past six days our losses in killed, wounded, and missing have been fearful. Each day there has been a battle. It is not my intention now to go into the details of the fighting, but to give you the result. There is this consolation that in each engagement we have come off victorious, and that the surety of getting into Richmond is now tenfold greater than it was a week ago. Our losses have saddened the hearts of the army, but they are not in the least discouraged. They are confident in the war expecting to fight, expecting losses; they have fought, and they will continue to fight till the enemy are beaten and confess the victory. till the rebellion is completely wiped out and the Union restored. They are confident that they can do more. Confidence in General McClellan is increased by the recent battles, and this is saying everything. What more can be said? A few days will reveal the wisdom of General McClellan's plan, and that changing the base of operations was the only plan to be adopted, carrying with it a guarantee of success.

I have but just learned that the brave Col. Woodbury, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, is no more. He sailed, as he wished to do, at the head of his regiment. His last words were: "On, my brave boys!" A more fearless, gallant officer was not in the service. This regiment has been terribly cut up—fifty-three killed, one hundred and fifty-eight wounded.

Among the officers killed was Capt. Ross, Company A, who was specially complimented by Gen. McClellan for his gallantry at New Bridge. He was formerly Principal of the Union Academy, at Monroe, Michigan. He was a very young man, a lieutenant of his former pupil, eleven of whom are among the list of killed and wounded. Capt. DePue, a talented young lawyer, is among the killed. He was as brave as he was talented, and as much beloved by his men as he was respected by his superiors. He was adjutant and the wounded are Adjutant Earle and Capt.

Spaulding—the latter erroneously reported killed. Both these gallant officers left today on recruiting service. They say they will return within thirty days with the complement of the regiment restored.

Colonel McQuade, I am glad to know, escaped unhurt, although in the thick of all the fighting. He is temporarily prostrated by sickness from fatigue and exposure, but in a few days will be able to join his regiment. This regiment, too, was most badly cut up, having lost over two hundred men. Dr. Churchill, surgeon, was taken prisoner while taking care of the wounded, as also was Dr. Chamberlain, assistant surgeon of the Fourth Michigan, who preferred capture to leaving his wounded men.

The Ninth Massachusetts regiment has suffered the severest loss of any regiment in the army. Their loss swells up to the number of the regiment, Colonel Young, their brave leader, who was shot in the head, is still hovering on the brink of the grave; but the probabilities are now that he will recover. He was suffering from a severe attack of dysentery, which he went into action, but he was very strong, and let his men fight without sharing the dangers of battle with them. And, then, there is the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, of the same brigade. This has suffered severely, likewise, with the other regiments in General Griffin's brigade. The fact is, there are not men enough left in the brigade to make two good regiments. And in all the dangers they passed through General Griffin was foremost.

Too much praise cannot be given to Gen. Butterfield for gallantry. He periled his life repeatedly. Once he rode forward close upon the enemy and planted the colors of the Forty-fourth regiment with his own hand, which he has since been unable to do. Two balls passed through his hat. Fisher, his aid, was sent dead riding by his side. His entire brigade suffered severely, having lost forty-five per cent. of men, including Colonels Stockton and Lester. Prince de Joinville was so pleased with the action of General Butterfield in the field that, on retiring from the army, he presented him with his horse. Loss in proportion betel General Marinade's brigade. In fact, General Morell's division has suffered severely, in suffering it has shown the stuff it is made of. Captain Auchmuty and Lieutenant Williams, of General Morell's staff, each had a horse shot under him. Lieutenant Bachelder displayed great gallantry and coolness in the case of his ammunition train, and preventing it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

Gen. Hunter's Department.

REBELS CONCENTRATING AT GRAHAMSVILLE, S. C.—PORT ROYAL TO BE ATTACKED.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, July 2.

Something of a hurry was caused here Monday evening by General Hunter, who, from General Brannan, that the enemy, in force variously estimated from two thousand to four thousand, had collected at Grahamsville on the mainland, about two miles in the rear of Port Royal Ferry, and were preparing to cross the creek for an attack upon Beaufort. It was understood that General Hunter immediately made a request to Commodore Dupont that a gunboat should be sent up Broad river and Whale Branch to operate round Port Royal Island, and destroy any rafts or batteries which the enemy might have prepared in the many small creeks and inlets permeating this swampy ground. An expedition is also about being fitted out, consisting of life-boats and launches, for the purpose of thoroughly scouring all the shallow waters in the vicinity of Port Royal Island, and destroying any preparations the enemy may be making for an attack.

GENERAL HUNTER PREPARING TO MEET THE ENEMY.

It is believed by some here that, having become aware of the abandonment of James Island, and with it the immediate prospect of an attack upon Port Royal, the army now seriously contemplates a concentration of their forces in and around Grahamsville, where the creek dividing the island on which our soldiers are stationed from the mainland is narrower, and upon which, in fact, Gen. Hunter is reported to be now making preparations for immediately crossing over at Port Royal Ferry with such forces as he can collect from those withdrawn from James Island, in order to give the enemy battle before they can fortify Grahamsville, or collect there any such sufficient force as to be seriously threatening.

I think, however, from my best means of information, that the affair will end in smoke, the Confederates probably having made this demonstration in order to divert the attention of our troops from their operations looking toward the reduction of Charleston. This view is confirmed by the fact that within the past week strong reconnoitering parties of rebels have penetrated almost down the river toward Port Pulaski and the adjacent islands—some company of the Forty-eighth New York, on picket duty at Daufuskie, having counted, on Sunday night last, as many as twenty-five campfires in the direction of our abandoned batteries at Charles and Venus Points.

HARRASSING THE SEACOAST.

General Hunter, I am informed, is making preparations, in conjunction with the naval forces under Commodore Dupont, for a series of boat and gunboat expeditions, to harass the whole seacoast of Georgia and South Carolina, seizing every town and village accessible by water, and establishing thereat posts which will remain until a superior force of the enemy shall make retreat necessary. In this manner it is hoped that all loyal slaves of rebel masters within our reach may be afforded an opportunity of taking the benefit of the emancipation act, should that much-needed measure receive the sanction of President. This course will also have the effect of compelling the rebels to keep an army of observation along the coast three or four times outnumbering the strength of General Hunter's commands, for with the quick facilities of water transit, 500 men can keep 5,000 busy in guarding any line to which gunboats or ship-launches, carrying howitzers, can have access.

REBEL DESIGNS AGAINST PORT PULASKI.

As for any rebel demonstrations in the vicinity of Port Pulaski, they merit little attention—the swampy character of the country, intersected by many navigable creeks, rendering it almost wholly impossible that any ordinance sufficient to reduce the fort should be transported to the banks of Lazarito Creek from Savannah. The demonstration now being made as if to reconnoiter the works for a second time, is undoubtedly only a part of the scheme for diverting attention from Charleston. Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry, of Connecticut, who is in command at Hilton Head and Pulaski, is confident of his abundant ability to repel any attack with the garrison now under his command.

BARBECUE AT BALD KNOB.—There will be a grand Union barbecue at Bald Knob next Saturday, the 12th instant, at which every body is invited. Capt. Hutchison will roast a flock of sheep, and have burgoo enough for everybody that may attend.

John L. Scott, the Union nominee for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Eighth Judicial District, and other Union candidates, will address the people. Let us have a grand turn out. Bald Knob has returned to loyalty, and her people are determined to stand by the Union at all hazards. We hope our friends in all the precincts will imitate this example of Bald Knob, and have meetings and barbecues in all of them. They strengthen loyalty and weaken treason, and do good generally.—Frankfort Commonwealth, 9th.

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, passed through Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, en route for the West.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The Attack on the Junata.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Gen. Mitchell Assigned to a Command under Pope.

Arrival of Com. Wilkes.

Important Manifesto from the President to be Issued.

Great Rebel Conspiracy.

Latest from Vicksburg.

(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.

Advices from military authorities of New York, indicate that the quota of that State is likely to be raised by volunteering. A majority of army officers give their opinion against drafting, believing that the men wanted will be forthcoming. The State authorities have, therefore, concluded not to draft at present.

The N. Y. Press says President Lincoln has declared the statement that he had interfered with General McClellan's plans, entirely false, of which he has written evidence. Starting reports are to-day abroad. Fresh disclosures of treason on the part of recent leagues, conspiring to overturn the Government, or bring about peace by recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Nothing definite can be made public.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

The special correspondence of Forney's Press, dated U. S. steam sloop Brooklyn, June 28th, says all hands were called early this morning to attend the batteries and city of Vicksburg. The first gun was fired at one o'clock. The firing was intense. The Hartford, Richmond and gunboats have passed the batteries and city without firing. The Brooklyn received orders not to pass a battery without silencing it and she remains below. The loss on the Hartford was one man killed and eleven wounded; on the Richmond the master's mate killed and six wounded.

(Special to the New York Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.

We learn from Warrenton that a reconnaissance was made on Tuesday, by the First Maine Cavalry, as far as Waterloo, on the Rappahannock. Two or three miles from the river they descried a regiment of rebel cavalry in the distance, who made no effort to dispute the passage of the stream. Our pickets now extend to within two miles of Waterloo Springs.

Gen. Lew Wallace was serenaded last night in Washington. In his little speech he spoke strongly of employing and arming slaves, and for quartering upon the enemy instead of guarding his property.

A prominent citizen of Charleston was arrested yesterday, carrying a rebel map from Winchester to Richmond. He confesses daily communication is had with Richmond from nearly all the towns in the valley.

The cases of Vallandigham have been reported back by the committee, with the recommendation that they lie upon the table. No evidence being submitted with them, and no directions to inquire into the facts being given by the House, the Committee on Judiciary could not do otherwise.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.

The steamer Junata, while on her way to Harrison's Landing yesterday, and while in about four miles of that place, was fired into by the rebels, and one man injured, but none killed. The firing was from six field pieces, on the opposite side of the river, a little below the Federal army. The steamer was aground at the time. Our gunboats went down and drove off the rebels. A reconnoitering party was sent out yesterday and found the rebel pickets within one mile of ours, which leads to the opinion that the rebels are in a hurry to cross the river. Breastworks are being thrown up at Hampton about two and a half miles from Fort Monroe, by our forces encamped at that place. The work is progressing vigorously.

TERMINOLOGY 90 this evening, July 8th.

Gen. Burnside has arrived here, is looking well, and appears in fine spirits.

President Lincoln arrived here at an early hour this morning, accompanied by several officers—among them one believed to be General Sherman. He was met by Gen. Burnside, and then proceeded up the James river. Flag-officer Wilkes arrived here this morning, and many rumors are about as to the object of his visit.

The Tenth New York regiment, which has been reported to be cut up, pieces, had only 9 killed, 44 wounded and 30 missing. There are many who in various ways report that they have been reported lost.

There have been two or three arrests here this morning among the sutlers and civilians who had received orders to leave and had disregarded them. The fortifications at Yorktown are being put in perfect order.

(Special to the World.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.

An important manifesto, in the shape of a proclamation from the President, defining the future policy of the Administration on the great question of the hour, is not probable at an early day. Mr. Lincoln has been written on by several Senators and members of the House, and will be visited by a large delegation to-morrow, should he be able to receive them, urging him to issue a proclamation in the tenor of the bill reported in the Senate to-day, requiring the General commanding Departments to accept the services of all persons coming within our lines.

The debate in the Senate to-day merely paves the way for the assumption of this policy, which creates no unavoidable sensation.

Gen. O. M. Mitchell is about to take an important part in the campaign in Virginia. He has been assigned to a command under General Pope, and will take charge of it as soon as he returns from a short visit to West Point and Albany.

WASHINGTON, July 9. The men of the border State of Maryland, it is said, are not so loyal as they should be, because there were so much attracted to the slavery. The men of the border State of Missouri they were ready to put in the field 12,000 men asked for by the recent Congress. The men of the border State of Kentucky, he believed by the neutrality adopted by the Union men of that State, saved her from the scheme of secession. The secession might as well be postponed until De-

Capt. W. K. Smith of the topographical engineers was today promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. The nomination had been pending since August last. It is known that he has been, meantime acting as Brigadier General of volunteers.

WASHINGTON, July 10. No intelligence has been received from the army of the Potomac for several days past, further than that it is improving in strength and efficiency.

NEW YORK, July 10. The steamer Potomac, from Port Royal,

The steamer City of New York from Liverpool at Cape Race Thursday morning

they can of the rebels, for the latter have taken 50 per cent. of the slaves from Missouri and are now in the favor of arming the negroes. The slaves never could be made soldiers; but he would have the slaves vote for the very kind of labor. He would not vote for the rebels, but for the Union. Michigan (Mr. Chandler, for the people might as well have all the facts now; but he would not say more than the bare charges of disloyalty laid against Gen. Sherman) said:—
Mr. Chandler said that he had made no charge of that kind, or anything that would be a reflection on the general.

■ The Steamer City of Washington arrived at Queenstown on the 2d.

■ On the 3d, July 10, the steamer City of Washington arrived at Queenstown.

■ In consequence of a remonstrance signed by the Commanding General and the War Claim Commissioners, the order for closing the Mound City hospital, and its transfer to the Mound City, has been rescinded by the Secretary of War.

■ The War Claim Commissioners here sent out upwards of 1,200 claims up to this evening.

Notice to Owners of Property.
GRADING AND PAVING OF SIDEWALKS.

The owners of lots and parts of lots designated hereby informed that ordinances have been passed by the City Council, approved and published, requiring the grading and paving of the sidewalks adjacent to the lots, and if they fail to have the same properly graded and paved within the term of thirty days from the date hereof, the work will be done under a contract at the expense of the owner. The provisions of the first section of the seventh article of the City

McClendon said that the troops between Washington and the Republic of the Congo were not the same troops actually in service under General George A. Brown in the recent engagements before the Richmond.

McClendon said that the smaller accepted the amendment.

Mr. Thumbliss said he was astonished that General Schatow was so united, praising General McClendon and were yet so unwilling to accept the amendment.

Senator Brown said that he was glad to hear the Senator from Maryland (Wright), with all his strange forgetfulness, says that General McClendon has not defended himself in the Mexican war.

Barber, all drains from lots or houses to be connected with the sidewalks in iron pipes, in accordance with the ordinance regulating the same; said work when executed, to be received by the City Engineer, and the contractor to be held responsible in accordance with specifications for any sidewalk walk paving, to be repaired at the expense of the property owners.

McClendon said that the sidewalks on the south side of Mallison street, from Breckinridge to Jackson street:

Mrs. W. C. Kidd. How much..... 100 feet.

papers? The papers have been full of the praises of General McClellan, and have given strategic skill, and how he was drawing the rebels into a trap, &c. &c. McClellan was placed in command more than a year ago of all the army.	Henry Wallace.....	25
But, Henderson has been told that Gen. McClellan was to take command of the army, and remain in one position, not only turning the fall but all the winter, without making an attack upon the enemy.	Paul Merkin.....	24 4-12
	St. Oyer.....	20
	James O'Hagan.....	21
	Silas Gray.....	21 9-12
	David Smith.....	27
	John C. Smith.....	17 2-12
	Catherine Durning.....	26
	M. Gaffney.....	20 6-12
	P. Lochland.....	20 4-12
	John W. Smith.....	16
	Jacob Fais.....	19 6-12

HOUSE.

Mr. Lovejoy asked but, failed to receive an answer.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

ment to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to cause measures to prevent non-specific paying banks from interfering with treasury notes to the serious injury of the public credit.

The House passed the Senate resolution on March last, to secure to officers the act actually employed in the Western Department, their pay, bounty, and pensions, and to redeem all claims, and report to the secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp near Florence, Ala., June 24.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 28.—There are 14,000 officers and soldiers absent from their duty in the Western Department, and many of them have gone off without any authority; others with the permission of officers not authorized to grant it. In general, they are deserters, and have no right to be, but in very many cases that cause has notoriously ceased to exist, and men remain

The House passed a resolution of thanks to Adj. Foote.

Adjourned.

New York, July 10.

A rebel dispatch says the Winthamer brigade, 6,000 men, is on the march for Camden, S. C., on the 27th. We run around near Fort Fisher, by the blockading fleet, who hunted the rebels for 10 days, and captured 100,000 lbs. of powder on board. The rebels succeeded in striking us to west. The rebels are on the march for Camden, S. C., on the 27th.

1. To prevent her explosion by the Federal forces, a large portion of the cargo will be burned.

A dispatch from Gen. Lee to Jeff. Davis, dated a significant victory on June 28th, and goes on to state that "the rebel" lost in officers and men is great.

A Richmond telegram of the 28th expresses the opinion that the British will capitulate, as his army is thoroughly demoralized.

Gen. Eusey was severely wounded; it is reported that he is dying.

The British steamer *Baker* was in Charleston, S. C.

2. If any absent officer or soldier, in consequence of sickness or wounds, is absolutely unable to report for duty as above required, he will be reported by the Assistant Adjutant General, District of the Ohio, Nashville Tennessee, a *Certificate of Disability*, according to the following form

to Harbor on the 28th ult.

A Washington special to the Post says that the war effort of the Republicans in Congress to the people will involve the most energetic action in the prosecution of the war and the use of all the means in their power against the rebels and foreign intervention.

The policy of employing blacks in military operations is rapidly gaining favor at New York, July 10.

The World says: "We give an interesting

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY.

I declare on oath, that I have carefully examined the case of Captain _____ of _____ Company, Colonel _____ Regiment of _____ Volunteers, now at this place and under treatment by me, and find that he is entitled to a Certificate of Disability of a soldier for the following reasons: _____ [Here state all the facts known concerning the disease or wound, or cause of disability, the time place, and date of the occurrence of the circumstances under which the injury occurred or disease originated; the duty or

Firstly, That had the recent contest
defeat, the rebellion would have been
terminated by the long series of rebel defeats.
Secondly, The rebellion was unaided
by the long series of rebel defeats.

regard's army passed through Atlanta, to this gentleman's knowledge.

Thirdly, the comparatively small quantity of cotton has been destroyed at the South, as the planters do what they can to save and not destroy this property. Fourthly, the abundance, therefore, of the means of commerce whenever the rebellion is ended.

"Fourthly, That the wheat and oat crop will be abundant, and that the corn crop should also fail, famine, as well as all other horrors of war, will be the fate of the South."

With any officer or soldier which has occurred since the 1st of January last, while he was absent from his regiment or company, and which has not been reported to the Assistant Adjutant General, District of Columbia, as having happened since the death occurred, or by the friends of the deceased if not in hospital, will be immaterial to the Government, and will be reported to the Hospital, or by the affidavit of friends, at the Assistant Adjutant General, District of Columbia.

1. The Richmond paper of the 10th of July, reports Magruder's and Johnston's divisions frightfully cut up, and the loss of officers as very great. Among the latter was General Beauregard, and a large number of the best and bravest of the Southern army.

2. It is confessed that the valor of our men defeated their plan to capture McClellan's army, and that the former were engaged with consummate judgment, and our possession defeated with such stubbornness as

3. The Ohio, Nashville, setting forth the state of disease and other material circumstances.

4. All absent officers and soldiers who do not join their companies and regiments, or who are absent without leave, as above by the 10th day of July next, will be reported on their muster roll as deserters, and as such, unless they can be proved to have been absent without authority.

By act of Congress every deserter forfeits all claim on the government for pay, bounty, or pension, and is liable to arrest and trial by Court Martial. Any per-

the number of our prisoners at Richmond is 4,500.

Gen. McCall is at the Spottswood House. The capture is a complete success. He is proposed to put our men on an island in the James River Rapids, where a large guard will be unnecessary.

The rebel army is in danger of complete demoralization. The paper says when bold divisions turn their backs upon the sea, the very safety of the army is imperiled.

The same paper suggests the parcelling

son who apprehends and returns a deserter to the commanding officer of a military post, is entitled to a reward of five dollars.

By command of Major General Ben.

JAMES B. FREY,
A. G. C., Chief of Staff.

[Official.] A. F. ROCKWELL, A. D.
[yj10 dlm]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT. }

work of prisoners among the plantations, to get in the place of negroes who have been driven out or run away.

QUINCY, ILL., July 10.

Six bush-burners, visited the residence of a Union man named Pratt, in Lewis county, Missouri, on Tuesday last and robbed his house and murdered him.

A. A. Boyd, a Union man, visited Fonticello, near Canton, same county, yesterday, and robbed the store of Mr. Thurston, of \$1000.

At Canton, Miss. the rebels are preparing to

Cotton Yarns—Sales of 20 bales at 31, 25, 23 and 20; Hat—Some light sales at \$12 50@13 00;
 NEWCASTLE—Tobacco—Sales of 37 boxes at 25, caddies at 35; 20 boxes at 34@35;
 WHEAT—Sales of 73 bbls at \$4.00;
 Tobacco—Sales at the warehouse: 10 day of 178 bbls at \$9.00; 13 at \$7 00@7.10; 11 at \$6 00@6.10; 17 at \$9 00@9.10; 13 at \$10 00@10.10; 13 at \$11 00@11.10; 17 at \$12 00@12.10; 20 at \$13 00@13.10; 22 at \$14 00@14.10; 15 \$15 00@15.10; 17 at \$16 00@16.10; 15 at \$17 00@17.10.

Maysville Coal Oil!

We have constantly on hand a large stock of this celebrated Oil, and best quality of Carbon Oil. Also, Lamps in great variety.

HARDY & BEATTY,
my 22 d&w 213 Fourth street, adjoining the National Hotel.

H. G. VAN SEGGERN,
FRANKLIN PLANNING MILL

J. FRANKLIN PLANTING MILL
DOOR, SASH, AND BLIND FACTORY.
PACKING BOXES, FLOORING, DRESSED & ROUGH LUMBER, ALWAYS ON HAND.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THOS. E. WILSON. [ESTABLISHED IN 1917.] ARTHUR PETER,
WILSON & PETER,
 [SUCCESSORS TO WILSON & STARRIRD.]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
 -AND-
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, GLASSWARE, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
PERFUMERY, &C., &C.
No. 416 Main St., Louisville, Ky
AGENTS FOR THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS.
W. H. STOKES,
Sole Importers to S. A. Y. I. C. Co., Ltd.

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE
 (OLD-ESTABLISHED SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.)
 No. 435 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
 MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS WOULD FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO EXAMINE MY
 stock before making their purchases. Orders from a distance will be attended to as far as time (in person.)

MILLINERY GOODS	RESERVED
------------------------	-----------------

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. WM. OSBORNE

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC
 THAT SHE HAS A LARGE STOCK OF REASONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, embracing
 all the articles in this line, which she sells
 at the lowest prices.

HAT AND BONNET FRAMES of the latest importations
 wholesale and retail.

SEWING AND DRESSING carefully attended to at
 the old stand, No. 316 Jefferson street, bet. Third and
 Fourth streets.

THE FIRST FRESH SOFT-SHELL CRAB

OF THE SEASON!



JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, A LOT OF FINE
 FRESH SOFT SHELL CRABS.

GREENMAN & TRUE'S
NEW SHUTTLE

The first this season, at the

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT

Fifth street, bet. Main and Market,
C. C. RUFER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS

DAYTON ALE & PORTER
Constantly on hand, in barrels and bottles.
C. C. RUFER & CO., Sole Agents
J. H. L.

Sewing Machine!
WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Elias Howe, J. A. and S. H. Roper's Com-
piled Patent.

J. C. WEIN & CO
Proprietors,
Third street, between Main and Market.

EATING HOUSE
Our Jefferson and Fifth streets, Corner
of Second and Third streets.

B. R. WARNER
HAVING JUST OPENED HIS HOTEL FOR THE
season, he is now ready to receive his guests
with as good a table as any in the city, and
with the most comfortable accommodations.
Dinner, or Supper for twenty or more
persons, can be had at any hour of the day.
The Hotel is well situated, and the rooms
are ready for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.
B. R. WARNER
JAN 25

Fifteen Shots per Minute
BALLARD'S PATENT
BREECH-LOADING RIFLE

HAVANA & DOMESTIC CIGARETTES
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST CIGARETTES IN THE WORLD. Any one in want of the most complete wagon of the day will find it to contain the following:
JOHN H. MERWIN,
Agent for Louisville and vicinity, 225 West Market Street, Louisville, Ky. Toledo and Fourth, 100 N. American Bldg. \$22.00

SEED, LEAF AND HAVANA TOBACCO.
\$10.00

BOOTS AND SHOES
R. M. INGALLS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE UNITED STATES
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

Lonville, Ky., July 18, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have been appointed the Tobacco Factory on Second street, including fixtures, brands, etc., and the business of the factory, as manager, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the business of the factory. I am very thankful to my friends for their patronage. I take pleasure in informing you that the factory is now in full operation, and is giving all kinds of tobacco, including cigars, S. S. PRESTON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE FORMED A partnership for the manufacture of tobacco under the name and style of **Runko & Leubsdorf**, at the corner of Second and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., and have for our partners, **JOHN RUNKO** and **JOHN LEUBSDORF**, both of whom are well known to the public.

HUGHES & CO.,
Commission Merchants.

merit a share of the patronage from dealers generally.
913 4th
W. B. LEIGHTON.
F. FABEL, N. MILLER.
F. FABEL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STAR AND PRESSED MOLD CANDLES!
A LINO, OLIVE, OLIVE GERMAN, PALM, AND
SPARKLE SOYAL LAMP CO., ETC. NO. 101
Third Street, between Main and Wabash, Louisville,
Ky.

Raw Whisky, Flour, Bacon, Sugars,
Grain, Tobacco and Produce.
Particular attention paid to all com-
modities.
Sole agents, -
S. H. Sargent & Co.,
No. 101, -
bet. Sixth and Seventh, north side.
919

BOOTS AND SHOES
SUTLEY AND SONS.

to turn out as good articles, and sell them at as
 low a price as any other establishment. We
 have orders solicited and promptly filled at the short-
 est notice.

MORRIS & HOGG,
 405 Main street, 3d house below Fourth

FINE WELL-MADE
CLOTHING!

SHIRTS, COATS, SUITS, SLACKS,
ALL sizes, in stock and made to order;
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods, Combs, and
Brushes, Soaps, &c.

SALE

AUCTION, SALES,

AND

LIVERY STABLE

JAMES TREAST.
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.
Wholesale and retail.
[191] Manchester cor. Sixth & Market, Louisville, [Ky.]

A CARD.
DR. BRANDEN'S HAS REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE AND OFFICE TO THE EAST SIDE OF FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN GREEN AND WALNUT MAY 10 4117

HIBBITT & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, FLOUR, AND ICE STORE, NO. 239 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD, SOUTH SIDE.